TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

Rumored Fermation of a Southern Italian Kingdom.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA CONTINUED.

Important Reform Movement in Austria.

The American Crisis and the English Money Market.

The Treaty of Peace with China-Important and Interesting Details,

about eight o'clock on Christmas marning, December 25, Brrived bere last evening.

The following is the specie by the Palestin

FRON LIVINGS	£5 000
Total	£9,500
J. D. Vermitys. Flarbeck & Co. El Burgy & Co. Eunkelman & Strecker	2,000 15,000
Total	and the second

holidays, and there is not a word of commercial news dater than that received by the Australasian. The political and general news is equally sounty

The London Times has another editorial on the political criets in America, which it regards as increasing to periousness. It says that it is quite possible that the problem of a demogratic republic may be solved by the overthrow in a few short days of a constitution which the greatest human wisdom was bardly sufficient to Grame, but which an ordinary amount of folly, selfishness and shortsightedness seems perfectly adequate to de-

The Era, an English paper, thus notices the death of Mr. Alfred Bunn:—

With a deep regret that will be shared by all who knew him thinnately, and with the consciousness of a loss that will be widely felt through all literary and dramatic choice, we have to amounce the sudden decease of Mr. Altred Runn, who expired on Thursday, of apoplexy. For some time past Mr. Bunn had retired from public lite, and about two years ago be fixed its residence at Eculogue, where his death took piace. There were no indications of such an abrupt termination of his life beling near; indeed, though a twolvemonth since arrivally independent in the continuity in the continuity in the continuity of the three work. "A summary View of a Wintery Year," had proceeded from his ever active pen but a tew boars before. Latterly he had embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and to the religious offices of that croad he paid strict attention. In theatrical matters he continued, however, to feel a lively interest; and to this paper he was a frequent and a valued contributor.

The weather continued very inclement and more snow

The weather continued very inclement and more snow

The American Crisis and English Money
Rarket.

Five or six weeks ago, when the continguary of a drain
of gold to America was first discussed, rather serious ap
probable affect upon our money arrivel. On former oceasions much suringuary in the american serious ap
probable affect upon our money arrivel. On former oceasions much suringuary has be nonused by the mere with
holding of the specie remittances which are ordinarily received from America; a good deal of countenance was,
therefore, given to the view that the revocad of the
ordinary course of trade involved in a flow of gold from
this sice awould greatly inconvenience ms. Annel all the
uncertainty in which the course of affairs in America is
at it cushrouded it is very satisfactory to Botton how
ightly the burthen has yet failen open us. It is new just
four weeks since specie shipments oranneaned to New
York; and now that we are anxiously watching the effect
produced in America by the resiof which we have sent
over, it may be useful to recapitulate below the remittances in the croor in which they have occurred. The
statement is as follows:—
Solved.

Travel.

Balled.	Vouets.	Amount.
Nov. 28	New York	£10 000
Dec. 1	Europa	108,500
6	AMARIC	149,450
		70.000
0	Bertussia	3.500
	Person	620.000
11	Jura	2.900
12.		49,490
12	City of Manchester	7.031
	Anglo Saxon	
	Cutada	
10	Kacgaroo	82.600
	North Americae	
	Australasias.	
- APRILITATION	The state of the s	CONTRACTOR OF

the case at the present period, whon many of the revenue payment made to the bank common of neverence drawn from various provincial depociaries. Had in not been for the demand for America, the coin and budies in the bank would no dealth have increased consistently during the period referred to. It is, of course, not to be cost seed that the general supply of coin is the kingsom mant have been diminished to the full extent of the shipments to America, and that hereafter some considerable drafts may be made upon the Bank of England for provincial use, but as the degree of importance attaching the any foreign drain depends principally upon the effect which it produces upon the position of the Bank of England, the case with which that ontablishment has intherto mot all the domanos on American account forms a significant case of the fact that, it we go one work for the rock—who the haz lat of Noromber—we find that the considerables to other and will be in the Rank have decreased to the action of only Lig Sci during the period of this active drain to America. The total boad on the Slat of Noromber—we find that the control of only Lig Sci during the period of this active drain to America. The total boad on the Slat of Noromber—we find that the control of only Lig Sci during the period of this active drain to America. The total boad on the Slat of Noromber—we find that the Control of the America. The total boad on the Slat of Noromber—we find that the Control of the America of the control of the America of the America of the Control of the Slat of Noromber—we find that the Control of the America of the Control of the Slat of Noromber—we find that the Control of the Control of the Slat of Noromber—we find the Control of the Slat of Noromber of the S

Lorenter, Dec. 25, 1860 Controllar was theel for a box far at for ay possible. The

and no bullion operations took place.

The rise in the corn market yesterday is partly attributed to the improved condition of samples in consequence Accounts from Paris state that trade is rather worse.

The commercial accounts from New York elicit con-The London Daily News mays they indicate a continued

The Leadon Daily Ness says they indicate a continued foom g of discouragement is all commercial circles.

The London Times presents a more hopeful view, and betice a rally of about five per cent in most of the principal tocks, although no specie from this country had yet one upon the market, the Europa, with £108,600, having only just reached Boston as the mail left. The Fach return for the week showed a small increase in the stack of builton, and the Times adds there was evidently a better feeling in all quarters.

what They Say in Mobile.

What They Say in Mobile.

From the Liverpool fost, Doc. 25.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in Liverpool from a Scotch gentleman in Mobiles—We as ein the midst of revolution here, and before three mouths goes about the eight cotton States will be an independent people. This will be quit for England and Scottand, for as we will have the same duties on Northern goods as on those of England and France, &c., will undersell the North a our market, we having no manufactures of our own. Is no man your side believe the noments told by your abditionate reporting the misery of the noments told by your abditionate reporting the misery of the noments told by your abditionates. The last number of the Wearminster Recises will show that Robert Owen said that the negroes of the West inside were for more commortable and ten times happier than the laborers of England; and this will apply to the negroes here. The abolition delusion is mere mainess. They emancipated the slaves in Jamanca, and what is the consequence? Before the enancipation 200,000 tons of sugar were shipped from that island; last year these were only 45,000 tons shipped. England and the North want to emancipate our slaves. We export nearly 4,000,000 bales of cotton, and England is crying out that is not coonigh. If your abolitionists get their way, we could not export 1,000,000 bales, and what would become of Lancashwo and Lanark? Starvation. Besides, 4,000,000 of slaves enancipate our days. How would rob and they would fight, and the white people would destroy them. I hope Queen Victoria will lend us twenty or thirty of her men of war ships to assist our commerce. If she keep good faith with us there is no telling what might happen. I would not be surprised to see good srand constitutional memorchy here in three years. We are a republican aristocracy aircady, and sooner than allow the country to be destroyed by emancipation of the negro, we beddy lock to a strong government, and whe would sait so well as one

Fishes enough for all this."

Important from China.

FEACE CONVENTION—CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY—
THE INDEMNITY, ETC., ETC.

FORERON OFFICE, MONDAT, Dec. 24, 1960.

The following despatch was received at the Foreign Office via Trieste, at half-past seven P. M., from her Majesty's agent and Consul General at Aloxandria, dated December 18:—

Mr. Loch has arrived with despatches from China, and leaves to-day for Malta. The ratification of the treaty of Ten-tsin was exchanged, and the convention of Pekin digned October 24. The English and French ambassadors took up their residence in the capital, and would remain there until November 9. The French army retired from Pekin on the 1st of November. The English would remain till the ambassadors left. A large force to remain at Tien-tsin till the treaty and conditions be fulfilled.

Apology from the Emperor for the affair of Peiho last year.

Ministers to reside at Pekin.
Indemnity fixed to be doubled.
Tien-tain to be opened to trade immediately.
Emigration allowed.
Kowichon cesed to the British crown.
The treaty of Tien-tain and the convention of Pekin to be put in immediate operation, and to be published throughout the empire.
The palaces of Yuenntinyuen have been entirely burnt to the ground by the British forces.
The bodus of the prisoners who died in the hands of the Chinese have been brought in and buried with honors in the Eussian Cemetery on October 17.
Captain Brabazon and Abbe de Lac were beheaded on about Sept. 21, after the battle of Pahlichow. The bodies have not been recovered.
Indemnities are expected from the Chinese for the families of deceased english and French.
Ministers have lett Shanghae for Tren-tsin.
Major Anson has arrived charged with despatches from Sir Hope Grant for the War Office, and leaves this day.
Thurst, Lec. 24, 1860.

PEKIN, Oct. 31, 1860.
The treaty of Tien-tsin was ratified and the convention

THISTE, Lec. 24, 1860.

The treaty of Tien tsin was ratified and the convention signed here, on the 24th of October, by Lord Eigin and Prince Hung. The same formalities were gone through with Baron Gros on the following day.

The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese has been fixed at eight million tools in all.

The following is a summary of the convention:—
In article 1 the Emporer regrets the minunderstanding at the Take forts last year.

Article 2 stipulates that a British Minister shall reside at Fekm.

at Pekin.

Article 3 arranges the payment of the indemnity by

ataiments.
Article 4 opens the port of Tien-tein to trade.
Article 5 removes the interdict on emigration.
Article 6 cedes Cowloon to the British Crown.
Article 7 provides for the immediate operation of the

out China.

Article 9 stipulates for the evacuation of Chusan by the British force.

The alined armies are to leave Pekin on the 8th of No-

venth, the Queen's, the Buils and the Marines proceed to Engined.

Lord Eigin resides in Pekin. The Emperor is at Zheboi, in Tartary. Meeses Bowlby, DeNorman and Anterson have been buried with great solemnity.

The sum of £100,000 has been exacted for the families of the British others who have been murdered.

The summer pelace of the Emperor was burnt by the British on the 18th of October.

Stanoman, Nov. 8, 1860.

The insurgents are still levying tribute in various places, and are marging Nigric.

The insurgents are still levying tribute in various places, and are mean sing Nimppo.

The London These remarks on the happy coincidence which brings authentic news of the peace with China just as the beils were ranging their first Caristinus chime. The Times heartily congratulates the country on the conditions of peace, by the fourth article of which Tien-usin at once becomes an open mart for trade and brings us into direct commercial communication with Pekin.

France.

Several detachments of artillery, as well as the first section of the army works corps, had received orders to embark for China.

Various rumors were current in Paris as to the Italian question. According to one report Russia and France had agreed to support Francis the Second in his atrong-bold at Gaeta until the spring. Another report is that the Emperor Napoleon meditates the formation of a southern kingdom in Italy, the sovereign of which is to be Victor Imanuel.

It is announced that the Princess Clotilde, wife of Prance Napoleou, has long been in an interesting situation.

Italy.

A Naples despatch of the 21st December states, upon reliable authority, that the French floet was about to quit its station of toacta, and that great demoralization prevasied among the bessiged army. The batteries planted on the beights of Tortor replied to the fire of the city.

planted on the heights of fortors replied to the are of the city.

Aspies continued tranquil, and the city was about to give a great belt to the army.

A great rise in the Neapolitan and Sardinian funds had taken place at Napies.

A reactionary conspiracy, organized at Rome, had been discovered.

The Pope delivered an allocation at a consistory held on the 17th instant. His Holmess spoke on the persecution of the Christians in Syria and China, and announced that the Grand Duke of Enden had violated the pontifical concordat.

Placards had been posted epon the walls of Rome bearing the arms of King Victor Emanuel and the words—"We desire annexation to sardinia." Crowds of people surrounded the bills, but the proceeding had led to no arresis.

A Naplee despatch of the 21st reports that a decree was measure of preparation ordering an extraordinary levy of men between eighteen and fifty-five years of age.

The official Wiener Zeuseg publishes a circular, addressed by Isaron Von Schinesling to the Governors of the previnces, explaining the isading principles of his policy. The Baron says:—It is the mission of the Ministers of Flate to carry out fully and effectively the resolutions and intentions of the Emperor, as expressed in the imperial manifesto of the 20th October. As regards freedom of retigious worship, it is the will of the Emperor that political and civil rights abed in that respect also be preserved against sourcedment, and that the neutral relations of the different confessions shall be established upon an equitable footing, and upon the real love for one's neighbor. Public instruction will be promoted by every possible means. The free development of the nationalities is accorded. With respect to the public press, every preventive interference is removed. The development of the nationalities is accorded. With respect to the public press, every preventive interference is removed. The development of the conditions of interest and including the public interest of the public press, every preventive interference is removed. The development of the conditions of justice is to be separated with reduction of justice is to be separated from the government administration of justice is to be separated in the civil and ponal courte of law. As regards the previous the civil and ponal courte of law. As regards the previous interest interests, by means of the civil and ponal courte of law. As regards the previous debates on the Council of the Empire, as whose provincial fields are only computent to legislate on provincial press on the council of the Empire. As whose provincial fuels are only computent to legislate on provincial press of the original courter of the superior of the Empire.

The Red Sea Telegraph.

[From the Money Market Review.]

The position of the Red Sea Telegraph Company is regarded as extremely unsatisfactory, both by the aharoholders and by the public—by the shareholders because after embarking in an undertaking enjoying a liberal and unquestionable guarantee from the British government they find their shares at a heavy discount, and the prospect of further profit thrown entirely in abeyance—and by the public, because they are degrived of the great advantages which would be afforded by a regular telegraphic communication with the East, whilst the State still remains under the obligation of paying the stipulated sun overy six months to the company. The line does not work at all. So complete is its failure that the clerks who hat been sent out to the various stations have come hom again. Surely it is time that measures should be taken for infusing vitality into the company's operations. It is said that, pending the literation between the company and Mosers. Newall & On, the contractors, nothing will be done with the cable. Its repair is a work which cause either be carried out by the government themselves, or must at least be specially sanotioned by them. Meanwhile the cable is as dormant as Pharnoh's chariot wheels.

THE SOUTH CARCLINA COMMISSIONERS.

United States.

The following is the official correspondence between the Commissioners and the President of the United States, an abstract of which has already appeared in the

Commissioners and the President of the United States, an abstract of which has already apperred in the Heraldite.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1866.

She-We have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the full powers from the Convention of the people of South Carolina, under which we are "authorized and emplowered to treat with the government of the United States for the delivery of the forts, magazines, lighthouses, and other lead extate, with their appurtonance, in the limits of South Carolina; and also for an apportionment of the public debt, and for a division of all other property nied by the government of the United States as agent of the confederated States of which South Carolina was recently a member, and generally to negotiate as to all other measures and arrangements proper to be made and adopted in the existing relation of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between this Commonwealth and the government at Washington."

In the execution of this trust it is our duty to furnish you, as we now do, with an official copy of the ordinance of secession by which the State of South Carolina has resumed the powers she delegated to the government of the United States, and has declared her perfect sovereignty and independence.

It would also have been our duty to have informed you that we were ready to negotiate with you upon all such questions as are necessarily raised by the adoption of this ordinance, and that we were propaced to enter upon this negotiation, with the earnest desire to avoid all un necessary and heattle collision, and so to fraugurate our new relations as to secure mutual respect, general advantage, and a future of good will and harmony, beneficial to all the parties concerned.

But the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an insurance impossible. We came here the representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of tha forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we cannot doubt, de

tering, to a most important extent, the condition of affairs under which we came.

Until these circumstances are explained in a manner which relieves us of all doubt as to the spirit in which these negotiations shall be conducted, we are forced to support all discussion as to any arrangements by which our mutual interests night be amicably adjusted.

And, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston. Under present circumstances they are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and, as our recent experience shows, threatens specilly to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, R. W. MARN-WELL., J. H. ADAMS, JAS. L. ORR,

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

was entirely willing to communicate to Congress any pro-position you might have to make to that body upon the subject. Of this you were well aware, it was my ear-nest desire that such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power, as to prevent the imaguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the possession of the federal forts in the harbor of Charleston, and I therefore deeply regret that, in your epinion, "the events of the last twenty four hours render the impossible." In conclusion, you urgs upon me "the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston," stating that "under present circumstances they are a standing menace, which renders negotiation impossible, and as our recent experience shows, threaten specifiy to bring to a bloody issue que-tions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment."

The reason for this change in your position is, that since your arrival in Washington "an officer of the United States, acting, as we (you) are assured, not only without, but against your (my) orders, has dismanted one fortand occupied another—thus sitering to a most important extent the condition of affairs under which we (you) came." You also allege that you came here "the representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon piedges given in a manner that we (you) cannot doubt, determined to trust to your (my) honor rather than to its power."

given in a manner that we (yee) cannot doubt, determined to trust to your (my) honor rather than to its power."

This brings me to a consideration of the nature of those alleged pledges, and in what manner they have been observed. In my Message of the 3d of Decomber hast I stated, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, that it "has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the Lagislature of the State," for the erection of forts, magazines, areans, &c., and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation" has been expressly granted by the constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force, but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to not strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assainant." This being the condition of the parties, on Saturday, the 8th of December, four of the representatives from South Carolina called upon me and requested an interview. We had an carnest conversation on the subject of these forts, and the best means of preventing a collision between the parties, for the purpose of sparing the effusion of blood. I suggested, for prudential reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they said to me verbally. They did so accordingly, and on lionday morning, the lobe hast, three of them presented to me a paper signed by all the representatives from South Carolina, with a single exception, of which the following is a copy:—

To His Reckliency Jakes Buchanan, Paralless or ma

Monday morning, the loth inst., three of them presented to me a paper signed by all the representatives from South Carolina, with a single exception, of which the following is a copy:

To His Exeklancy James Buchanan, Parsident of the following is a copy:

In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong convictions that neither the constituted authorities, nor any body of the people of the State of South Carolina, will either attack or molect the United States of South Carolina, will either attack or molect the United States forts in the harbor of Charleston, previously to the action of the Convention, and we keepe and believe not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative, to no gotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the federal government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into those forts, and their relative military status shall remain as a present.

JOHN MCQUEEN.

W. BOYGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1800. LAWRENCE M. ERITT. And here I must, in justice to myself, remark that in the time the paper was presented to me I objected to the word "provided," as it might be construed into an agreement of my part, which I never would make. They said that nothing was further from their mitention—they did not so understand it, and I should not so consider it. It is evident they could enter into no reciprosal agreement with me on the subject. They did not provided the mount of the purpose expressed. The event has proven that they have faithfully kept this promise, although I have never since received a line from any ose of them, or from any member of the Convention on the subject. It is well known that it was my determination, and the I freely expressed, not to reinforce the forts in the harbor, and thus produce a collision, until they have been on my part, from the nature of my official duties, impossible. The world known that I have never sent any rehyprorements to the forts in Charleston barbor, and I have certainly ne

ribor agriculture, consequently of your basis of the state abail to avoidage and of this distinct discremination to pursue a harbor, which shall guard against such a collision. He has therefore carefully abaistant from increasing the force at this point, or taking any measures which might add to the posent crited state of the public mind, or which would thor any doubt ton a riblence to obtain possession of the public works, or interfers with their occupancy.

But as the counsel and acts of reak and impulsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the public works, or interfers with their occupancy.

But as the counsel and acts of reak and impulsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the provenment, he may be subject to the provide agreement them in the subject of the provide agreement the man and as unhappy a contingency. He has, therefore, directed me werbailty to give you such instructions.

You are coardully to avoid every act which would medicately tend to persons agreement, and for that reason you are to have a subject to the last extremity. The smallines of your force will not permit you, prebag, its compared to the force of the construction of the forts in this barber, and if attacked, you are to defend yourself to the last extremity. The smallines of your force will not permit you, prebag, its occupy morable possession of either of them, will be regarded as an ant of bodility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also autoincided to take similar on the proper to the

JAMES L. OFR. SECOND LETTER OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PRE-

munication of 23th inst., together with a copy of "your camfull powers from the Convention of the people of South
Carolina," authorizing you to treat with the government of
the United States on various important subjects therein mentioned, as also a copy of the ordinance, bearing
date on the 20th inst, declaring that "the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under
the name of the United States of America, is nereby dissolved."

In answer to this communication, I have to say that
my position as President of the United States was clearly
defined in the Message to Congress on the 3d just. In
the i stated that "space trous the executive has no
invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power
to change the relations between
the tederal government and South Carolina. He has been
invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power
to change the relations between
the power of recognizing the dissolution of the confederacy
among our thrity-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognizion of a foreign defacts government—involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to
do this would, on his part, he a naked act of userpation. It
is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole
question in all its bearings."

Such is my opinion still. I could, therefore, meet you
only as private gentlemen of the highest character, willing the rewas entirely willing to severe!

Such is my opinion still. I could, therefore, meet you
only as private gentlemen of the highest character, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole
question in all its bearings."

Such is my opinion still. I could, therefore, meet you
only as private gentlemen of the highest character, the ment which underties all our political organizations,
the such products of the confederacy
and the interior of the first products of the confederacy
and the interior of the confederacy
and the interior of the confederacy
and the confederacy
and the interior of the confederacy
and the confederacy
ano

representatives, felt no special solicitude as to the character in which you might recognise us. Satisfied that the State had simply excited her unquestionable right, we were prepared, in order to reach substantial good, to waive the formal considerations which your constitutional scruples might have provented you from extending. We came here, therefore, expecting to be received as you did receive us, and perfectly content with that entire willingness, of which you assured us, to submit any proposition to Congress which we might have to make upon the subject of the independence of the State. that willingness was ample recognition of the condition of public affairs which rendered our presence necessary. In this position, however, it is our duty, both to the State which we represent and to curselves, to correct which you have failen.

You say:—'It was my carnest desire that such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power to prevent the inauguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the possession of the federal forts in the harbor of Chariston, and I therefore deeply regret that in your opinion the events of the last twenty-four hours render this impossible.' We expressed no such opinion; and the inauguage which you quote as ours, is altored in its sease by the emission of a most important part of the sintence. What we did say was:—'But the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible.' Flace that "assurance," as contained in our letter, in the scatego, and we are prepared to repeat it.

Again, professing to quote our language, you say:—'Thus the authorities of South Carolina, without warting or asking for any explanation, and doubtless believing, as you have expressed it, that the officer had adote not only without but against my orders," &c. We expressed no such opinion in reference to the belief of the people of South Carolina. The language which you have quoted was applied solely and entirely to our assurances chained her

decknation—a deckaration which, at that time, it was unpossible for the authorities of South Carolina to have known. But without following this letter into all its details, we propose only to meet the chief points of the argument.

Some weeks ago, the State of South Carolina deckard her intention, in the existing condition of public affairs, to secode from the United States. She called a convention of her people to put her declaration in force. The convention met and passed the ordinance of secosmon. All this you anticipated, and your course of action was discontinuously on the policy of the clarest you had no right, and would defend the proporty of the United States within the borders of South Carolina, if an attempt was made to take it by force. Seeing vory early that this question of property was a difficult and delicuted one, you manifested a desire to settle it without colitics, to do did not reinforce the garrison in the harbor of that leaton. You removed a distinguished and veteran officer from the command of Fort Mouttrie because he attempted to increase his supply of amountion. You removed a distinguished and veteran officer from the command of Fort Mouttrie because he attempted to increase his supply of amountion. You removed a distinguished and most eminent member of your Cabinet, rather than allow the garrison to be strengthened. You compelled an officer, statemed at Fort Smiter, to return immediately to the Arrenal forty mankets which he had takes to arrenal increase, and the record, whenever it is necessary, your scattery for a peacedulormination of the other controvery, and your willingness not to disturb the military sizes of the forts, if Commissioners should be sent to the government, whose communications of the forts and property of the United States, if you would not disturb their existing condition until the Commissioners, and steep the condition under which we came; our acrosived the sent orders to your officers of highly shoreable gwithened. You considered it as tothing more in effect tha

With the facis we have stated, and in the face of the orewaing and conclusive fact that your secretary of War had reagred its seat in the Ochiest, upon the publicly avowed ground that the action of Major Anderson had violated the pictged faith of the gaverament, and that unless the pictge was instantly research, he was dischonered, denial was impossible, you did not deep it. You do not dony it awe, but you seek to escape from its obligation, on the grounds, drat, that we terminated all negotiation by demanding, as a preliminary the withdrawal of the United States troops from the harbor of Charleston; and scoond, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation and giving you the apportunity to vincinate yourself, took pessession of other property of the United States. We will examine With the facts we have stated, and in the face

THE TRACE IS AT THE PASSET MARKET POLICE COURT - Jun.

In the first place, we deay positively that we have ever in any way made any such chemical. Our loster is in your pessention; to will anot by an instance. We say that it would have been our day; to have assured you of our readmost to common me moditions with the most extracted and success dearer to act and advantage, but that events had readered that assurance impositions with the most extracted the create, and we such that until some satisfactory explanation of these reads assured that until some satisfactory explanation, we added—"and, it concludes, see would use upon the commodition of the create that the control is a such that until some satisfactory explanation, we added—"and, it concludes, see would use upon the immediate without which realises negatiation impossible," An "thinder present circumstances?" What circumstances? Why, clear-by machine of Post Mouther by sloper anteriors, in the fine of your piceiges, and without explanation or practical discaveral And times he price and see that the control tha

reson in the herbor of Charleston, we respectfully is no yet that we purpose returning to Charleston to mor

R. W. BARNWELL. Commissioners. The following is the outersement upon the documents: Executive Massion, 35 o'clock, Wednesday.
The paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it.

claim or Paws as Prymorm Chunch -- Last night the Ward Beecher, paster—took place, by auction. The chorch weathlied in every part, and much anxiety was magnificated to ascertain what prices the pews would took. Shortly before the commencement of the sale 31r. Rescher andrewed the audience, reminding them that, though from the measurement of the sale 31r. Rescher andrewed the audience, reminding them that, though the building to afford acting for all, many wont without legal rights to seek during the past year; yet, through the hospitality of the more fortunate, all had been able to worship there in comfect, and he hops: that, should the same circumstances arise during the current year, the, same spirit would be manifested. He not was the congregation to keep down the premiums, and the trustees to keep their tempers and bear with one another. The bidding then commenced and the first pew was set up at \$10, and rose as foliawn—\$120, \$130, \$140, \$140, \$140, and was shocked down at \$100. The mext was put up at \$100, and rose \$6 at a time to \$125, at which it was knocked down. A large number then wont of at \$110, and it was a long time before prices were brought down to \$100 and lower. On the whole a very large amount of money was realized. Ward Beecher, paster-tock place, by auction. Th

Williamsburg City News.

The lactors are fine to Grand Street -Lowis Shanfeld and his two cierks, Frank Abrahams and Soloman Newman, who were arrested to mandation of having set fire to the store of the former in Grand street, on Saturday aught, were brought before Justice Constant, at the Fourth street I close Court, on Menniny morning, on the charge of Mr. J. F. Farrell, the newly appointed Fire Marshal for the Rastern district. No evidence, however, was taken, and the oxignitions was advorted to one o'clook to large it spears that the fire was discovered blumg in six different part of the store at the same time, and that the greatest amount of fiame was lassing from a trunk, readering it apparent that the perpetrators of the crime had so arranged matters that the perpetrators of the crime had so arranged matters that the perpetrators of the crime had so arranged matters that the provided smoother for a sufficient length of time to enable though to get out of the way before the gloovery could be made. There were two furnilles residing on the presumes, above the store they could be resoned from their perdom condition, let. Farrell was very propriet in having the suspected particle there were the will proceed against them for around it the first degree. It is supposed that the stock in the tore was instreed for \$2,000, while it does not exceed \$2,000 in value.

The Engled States assumer Medic Corp. Lo Boy, from

o Guited States frigula Oscoros and puniont Semi-stero et Rio Jengiro Pospinber 22

Police Intelligence.

DESCRIT ON AN ALLEGED CAMBLING HOUSE.
The point seem to have at inst turned their attents

to what has long been a nussance to the city, and are evito what has long been a cusance to the city, and are syi-dently going to break up, if possible, the gambling helis about town. There is no class of people in our com-munity that has had greater liberty and committed more outrages than the New York gamblers, and it is to be hoped that they will be followed up in future. It has almost seemed that they have had the upper hand of the poles, and that the latter were afraid to interfere with them; but bloodsy evening, however, Capt. Currey, with a posse of tolica, wade a descript on an allegal graphling them; but Monday evening, however, Capt. Currey, with a press of police, made a descent on an alleged gambling house in Lagrocard street. The police, on cutering the building, found quite a party surrounding a fare table, covered with cards and checks, and deeply rengaged in the game. The officers at once made known their manness, and took the purty to the station house, where they gave their names as Heary Wilkiams, thomas Norris, James Easton, Gos. Tapper, Lowis blacks, idea philiping, favid Glover, Albert Pool, Wilkiam halliers and Charles Wright. The alleged preprietor of the place, mannel Godey Reese, could not be found, having left the house but a short time previous. As soon as the police and known their business there was an effort rande on the part of some of those found playing to scale their cacap, but the place being well guarded, thay were frustrated in their attempt. The occount was made on a warrant issued by Justice Wesled, on complaint of John H. 1897, of No. 6 City Hall place, who singes that he lost \$1.44 in the establishment at a game of favo. The place has long been known to the police, and several attempts have been made to break it up, but without success. The lady of Mr. Keese, who was a charge of the house, was for a time quite beyond octively it accounts, evidently, her desire to put the effects all out of the house. The police, however, soon put 4 damager on this movement, and she inally yielded to their ocders.

The examination before Justice Welsh in the case of the gambles, resulted yesterday in the proprietors being held to built each in the sum of \$1,000 to answer. Cooky Reeses and Goo. W. Brown, of \$2 Lisponard street, and Thos: McCaen and Charles Williams, of 438 Broadway, were the only persons held. All the rest (about a dozen) were discharged.

Stanvillo to Deart —A man, named John Williams, residing at No. 32 Madison street, was found by the police on Monday aftersoon, at his residence, having starved to

siding at No. 52 Madeson street, was found by the police on Monday afternoon, at his residence, having starved to death. Around him was found his family, consisting of his wife and three children, who were almost starved to death. They were properly cared for by the police, and the Corener notified to held an inquest upon the deceased

tice Brannan still refuses to recognise Sergeant Dege and his squad as officers of the Essex Market Police Court. The magistrate has substituted deputy sheriffs for the refractory policemen, and thus far the public business has suffered none by the absence of the Metropolitans. How long this quarrel between the Police Commissioners and the magistrates is to last is a difficult matter to determine.

Personal Intelligence.

Hen John F. Haie, of New Hampshire, Hon. S. G. Andrews, of Rockester, Capt Durfey, of Stonington, Guan, and James J. Gebbes, of South Carolina, are stopping at the Astor House.

He mer Rams-fell, of Newburg, Rev. C. F. Knight, of Eoston, T. B. Carroll, of Lyoy, and Henry W. Fostor, at St. Loue, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hetel.

A. W. Paimer, of Parkersville; P. F. Parsons, of Cencoticut, Francis Hubbard and G. P. Peterson, of Philadelphia, and W. B. Clauston, of Newport, R. I., are stepping at the Larage Rouse.

Judge Rose and James Ladington, of Milwankee; Jas. Wood, of New York; H. F. Yan Dycke, of Oswego; T. K. Farte, of Worcoster, and Mr. Talcott, of Connecticut, are stopping at the Athematic Hotel.

E. L. Traswell and family, of Long Island; Mrs. Trim-key, of Pouncylvania Mrs. Herbert, of Providence; R. J. A. M. Billings, of New Gampahire; Oliver Buchell, of Rutland, Mr. Woodward and wife, of Montreal, are stop-ping at the Union Flace Hotel.

ping at the Union Place Hotel.

Bon. N. A. Badwin, of Connecticut; How. J. Langdon
of Elmirs, Junge Goold, A. McClure and J. H. Humphrey
of Albany, J. C. Woods and J. H. Thomas and family
of Washington, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Thorn, of Anderna; Rev. Thomas Reardon, of Pennsylvenia; Capt. J. B. Frisbie, of California; F. Brown, of Oregon; T. Lumban, of South Carolina; Benjamia Bul-lock, of Philadelphia, b. Mixer, of Chrisaston; A. Emer-sen, of Beston, and T. M. Burton, of Cleveland, are stap-ping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A FINE SHEEP RANGE IN TRACE TO EXCHANGE for a stock of merchandles, with or without the store. For particulars apply to or address T. A. HOWLAND, 55 william street.

William street.

OUNTRY SEATS AND IMPROVED PARMS, IN EYERY
exciton of the country.—For saile, or to exchange for
city property, a dairy Farm of 300 acres, extensive improvements, in Columbia, country, price \$15,000; a spleaded Parm
of 128 acres in Lutchess country; one of 11s acres, one of 68
acres, one of 68 acres, and one of 80 acres in Wetchester and
to cate, prices from \$1,900 to \$30,000, and rum ion to one
buildred interaction this oil; and near railroad. For partieuslars apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

FARMS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND SOME CHEAT ones, near the city, for sale low and exchange for chy respectly and good business, various are and qualities. Several line Country Seats on the fundators and some city lots. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau atroot.

FARM OR PLANTATION WANTED-IN EXCHANGE A. for a well established cash business, or improved or unimproved preparty in this city, or in Westchester county,
within twelve mines of the city; and Farm must be work
from 50 600 to \$10,000, near charcies and schools, in a healthy
location, with a mine improvements, good soil, well watered,
and in good order; located near depot, steamboat landing, or
market; Southern or southwestern States prejected. Address, with particulars and price per acro, which inust be
ow, W. G., box No. 6 Meraid once.

L'AEM WANTED, IN ORANGE OR DUTCHESS OOUN.

Iv.—Wanted, a Farm of about 30 acres, in either of the
above courties; must have good nouse, barm, &n., and not be
over two or three miles from denst. Address Farm, box No.
128 iterais office.

FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF THIRTY-buth a rect and seventh avenue, four stories, high steep, but a store front, is good order, whi be sold low. Inquire on the prentices.

FOR SALE—A FARM NEAR NEW BRUNSWICK, CON-taining (or source, abundance of fruit and good water; aweiling house and outsuitings in excellent condition. In-quire of IRABLE-RELIGIT, OHS & CO., 58 Wait surces.

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A PARM IN NEW Parkey or Dry Goods, Ag. Two brown stone Houses in south Brocklyn, six brick Houses in South Brocklyn, six brick Houses in South Brocklyn, two cats in South Brocklyn, obe are Farm in Wasconsin, 464 acres the Land in Paintyrs, Pa.: 37 Lots up town, New York; to Lots near Paintens depat.

W. S. BEGWS, 24 William street, room IL. W. S. BROWN, 24 William street, room IL.

OURES AND LOTS FOR SALE — TWO THREE STORY
brick Houses, with Stores, on Fourth avonce, near
thirty second street, one 3 story House, with store, on sixtenth street, user Eighth avonce, price \$4,500; two 2 story
and busement Ortugas, with stables on rear, lot 100, on West
Twenty-seventh atterts p to \$4,500 each, \$1,500 cach. Also a
counter of private residences, prices \$7,100, \$3,000 Sixton
sand up to \$50,000. For paracoulars apply to A. SERGEANE,
16 Wall Brown.

TWO FARMS TO EXCHANGE OR SELL—ONE NEAR Stanfors, Ct., of 30 acres, House, Stores, Shoe Shoe, Farm and good Fruit; p. 100 28,100. The other near Plainfield, N. J., of 50 acres, House, Sarn, &c.; price \$3,00; half would be left on moregage if need d. Address Jas. Royce, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—a PIFTY ACRE PARM, WITH TWO Bounce and store, including farming tools, stock, do, on Long Island, in a vilrage—price \$5,000—ter property near this city, or seek and trade of a respectable business. Apply at No. 21 Barciasy afters.

V ALUADLE REAL PETATE AT A BARGAIN.—Question for the control of th

WANTED-A PARK, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF Long island, of from 60 to 100 serve, with a water from in exchange or city property; or will be bought for a liberal price. Address P. James, but 171 Herald office, stating terms and locality.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE IN A good neighborhood on the west side, between Broadway and seventh arome, say \$4,000 to \$10,000, or would purchase a few-shot on since juden to Brooking with good yard-stable. Ac. Will pay a part in stock that will pay \$3 to 25 per cent, and ca.k. Address but \$4,100 Post office.

\$6,000 IN CASH -A PERSON HAS THIS AMOUNT property at pania prices. Address C. D. O., Herald office.

FIRGANT PARISIAN BONNETS AND HRADDERSSEE FI at cost.—A lot of beautiful Flouries and Ball Decora-tors, by the bor or bunch, at wholessie prices; also, a large assorthment of Opers and Mourning Bounets, at 756 Broad-way, corner of Touth street.

HUDSON SIVES BAILROAD FOR ALBANT AND Trop, ownnesding with trains North and West. Trains Troy, connecting with trains. North and West. Trains leave.

FROM CHARRES STREET.

FROM CHARLES STREET.

FROM CHARRES STREET.

FROM CHARLES STREET.

FROM

Tarrytown train, 6-60 P. M. T. 10 P. M. Supportmended.

A. P. SMITH, Supportmended.

Description of the control of the control

JOHN BURCHLIS ANT BUT